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DEVILS LAKE NURSERY

INCORPORATED

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Condensed Descriptive Catalog of

Hardy North Dakota Grown Trees Shrubs and Perennial Plants

Devils Lake, North Dakota

5th Annual Catalog

Devils Lake Nursery

Devils Lake, North Dakota

Hardy North Dakota Grown
Trees, Plants and Shrubs

John W. Maher, Pres. and Mgr.
Henry Hale, Sec. and Treas.

The Largest Nursery in the Dakotas
The most Northern in America
Two hundred and fifty Acres

INTRODUCTORY



THE DEVIL'S LAKE NURSERY was established for the purpose of raising hardy nursery stock on prairies of Dakota for sale to the people of the Dakota prairies, but no attempt was made to sell stock until we had time to grow and test it.

An experience of thirty years' farming in this locality lead the incorporators to believe it necessary to use the same climate and soil to propagate Nursery Stock as that in which it is to grow.

We sell only stock we grow and test on **dry prairie soil**. It will grow when transplanted to your soil.

Southern grown stock is not hardy in this climate—every authority on horticulture advises planting stock in your vicinity or farther north.

It is the intention of this Nursery to sell direct to the people and thereby reduce the cost of nursery stock at least 33 per cent. We will save you money on every order. It will be Dakota stock, raised on North Dakota prairie soil. You are invited to see it grow and make your own selection when you are in the vicinity of Devils Lake.

We have 250 acres of growing stock.

References: First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., all Devils Lake banks and Dunn and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

The following certificate from our State Entomologist will be attached to all shipments of trees and plants:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have this day examined the Devils Lake Nursery at Devils Lake, Ramsey Co., N. D., and found the same to be free from San Jose scale and other dangerously injurious insects or diseases.—C. B. Waldron, Entomologist and Horticulturist, N. D. Experiment Station. Devils Lake, Sept. 30, 1911.

OUR TERMS.

Cash Before Shipment or satisfactory reference. We will be pleased to book orders at any time without deposit. C. O. D. by express is needless expense, but we will ship thus when one-fourth of price accompanies order. Prices quoted include boxing and packing and are free on board cars here, and take the same rating as if prepaid. To patrons at a great distance or where there is no agent we will be pleased to quote prepaid prices.

SHIPMENTS.

We pack all shipments well, so they will stand considerable delay without injury.

Money may be sent at our risk if forwarded by P. O. money order, Express money order, Bank draft or in Registered letter.

Shipping Directions.—State plainly whether goods are to be shipped by Express or Freight and to what station.

If you wish to beautify your grounds, if you want a few plants for the back garden, or if you want an estimate and suggestions for public park, cemetery or garden, write us fully and we will help you.

This catalogue is our only salesman. By ordering direct you will save a canvasser's commission. **WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS.** We desire your business and will endeavor to please you if you give us the chance.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Our Guarantee Is to Deliver Stock True to Name, up to grade, and to reach our patrons in good condition. Should any prove otherwise we will cheerfully rectify all just demands if reported promptly. In no case are we liable for more than the original purchase price.

Care of Nursery Stock—When Received—Avoid any unnecessary exposure to sun or wind. Mud the roots at once, either place in a damp cellar or "heel" them in the ground in cultivated land until you are ready to plant.

Do not expect the trees to arrive with water showing on their roots. If the trees appear dry when received, bury them entirely in moist earth tamping them in firmly and take them up in four or five days, when they should appear fresh and plump.

Fall Shipments.—All trees should be purchased in the fall so as to be on hand and planted at the proper time in the spring. The spring season is too short in North Dakota to allow for digging, shipping and planting nursery stock. You should have the stock buried ready to plant in the spring.

When received in the fall, a trench should be dug in some well-drained place, deep enough, and sloping so that all trees can be entirely covered. The bundles should be cut open and all straw and moss removed. The earth should be made firm about the trees covering the roots a foot and the tops at least 3 inches. **IT IS A GOOD PLAN TO GET STOCK IN THE FALL** if proper care is given to burying it. Evergreens should be shipped in the spring.

How to Plant.—Do not expose the roots unnecessarily. For seedling and small trees, make a thin mud in which to place them before planting. This is better than "puddling" where planted. Tramp the ground very **FIRM** about the roots, leaving only an inch or so of the surface soil loose. Leave it level or dished toward the plant.

Plow deep furrows, going twice or more times in the same furrow if necessary. Hold the trees in one hand and with the other place one erect in the furrow, draw the earth from each side of the furrow with the feet and tramp well about the tree until the roots are well covered. The balance of the earth to fill the furrow can be better worked in gradually when cultivating the trees. Each man should plant 2500 trees in ten hours by this system and do better planting than if done with a spade.

When to Plant.—Throughout the Northwest it will be found far better and safer to plant almost everything as early in the spring as the ground is in good working condition. Bulbs such as tulips and lilies; also hardy perennials, such as peonies, and rhubarb, should be planted in September or October and should be given a light mulch as soon as the ground freezes.

Prepare the Ground thoroughly before planting. Keep grass out and do not plant in sod. When necessary to plant in sod, as in a lawn, remove all sod within a radius of three feet or so, keeping the ground well mulched or cultivated. If you must water, soak the ground thoroughly so that the water will reach the roots. Do not apply just a little frequently, for the soil then bakes and the tree or plant suffers more than if none had been applied. We would not advise plowing under manure in the spring, or placing it in the holes dug, rather apply it as a top dressing around the trees. The soil is usually rich enough for trees. After fruit trees begin to bear is the time to apply it, applying it late in the fall as a mulch for winter protection and working it into the soil the following season.

Special Collections.—Special collections have been arranged to give you an opportunity to get good value for a small amount of money and to enable you to send us a trial order.

We know that you will then be a future customer.

COLLECTION NO. 1, \$2.00.**Cuttings.**

100 Laurel Leafed Willow.	100 Niobe Weeping Willow.
100 White Willow.	100 Vitellina Willow (Dwarf Golden.)
100 Diamond Willow.	100 Russian Golden Willow.
100 Wisconsin Weeping Willow.	100 Trichocarpus Poplar.

A good collection for snow or wind break and ornamental screen. \$3.60 worth for \$2.00.

COLLECTION NO. 2, \$2.00.**400 Trees As Follows.**

100 Two year old Ash Seedlings.	100 Two year old Elm Seedlings.
100 Two year old Box Elder Seedlings.	100 Two year old Willow.
The same in 2 to 3 ft. trees, \$5.00.	

COLLECTION NO. 3, \$2.00.

6 Caragana (Siberian Locust.)	3 Bitter Sweet Vines.
6 June Berry.	3 American Ivy Vines.
2 High Bush Cranberry.	1 Dozen Asparagus Roots.
\$2.50 value for \$2.00.	

COLLECTION NO. 4, \$2.00.**Hardy Perennial Plants.**

1 Bleeding Heart.	2 Peonies.
4 Golden Glow.	10 Iris.
1 Phlox.	4 Lily.
\$3.40 value for \$2.00.	

General tree planting in North Dakota is in its infancy and has been retarded by reason of the shipping to the state of plants either already dead or grown in some southern nursery.

Trees we sell are from our own nursery on the North Dakota prairie and have that degree of hardiness necessary for the Northern climate in which they are to grow.

Trees are easily grown in North Dakota and we have reached the time when they are a necessity.

Come to the DEVILS LAKE NURSERY and see the trees grow; also a ten-acre orchard of apples, crabs, plums and compass cherry and all kinds of small fruits.

We have many varieties of trees, shrubs, vines, flowering plants, etc., growing in the nursery that are not listed in our catalogue. Many of them have not grown in this locality so far as our knowledge extends and many have not been grown sufficiently to test their hardiness in this climate. All of which we are glad to show to those interested, or to any visitors to the Nursery.

Five Per Cent. Off for Early Orders.—We dig in the fall and dig in the spring to fill our orders. We do not "cellar" our trees. Nor heel them in what we dig in the fall and hold over winter, or dig and hold for a considerable time we bury (cover entirely with earth). It is of great assistance to us to know what we will have to dig so we will allow you to add in stock 5 per cent. of the amount of your order on all orders received before October 1st this fall or April 1st next spring. Thus for \$20.00 you can buy \$21.00 worth of stock.



Apples and Crabapples

All the apples and crabs we offer were transplanted into nursery rows in spring of 1909 where they have stood without protection. They have been tested and have had the benefit of being transplanted which produces new fibrous roots close under the tree. We have stood the loss of all trees not hardy enough to stand this climate, which was considerable, although the trees were grown in the nearest no thorn nurseries.

Please Note:—The price per five, or ten means five or ten of one kind and not five kinds or more. This rule applies to all trees. We can dig, label and pack five or ten of a kind at less cost and we give our patrons the benefit.

Anism.—Free from blight, very hardy and prolific. Upright grower, fruit dark red, medium size and of good quality. Its high color makes it a desirable commercial sort. Season, October to January.

Duchess.—Tree upright, vigorous and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer of large crops. Fruit large green-

ish-yellow with red stripes. A good shipper. Should be planted in every orchard.

Hibernal.—Large apple, greenish-yellow with dull bronze red on sunny side; trees very vigorous and productive, with open spreading top and large leathery leaves. Succeeds in the most exposed locations, very popular in the northwest.

Iowa Beauty.—Tree very productive, a strong grower in nursery and orchard. Fruit roundish, conical; surface smooth, yellow, with bright mottled red blush. Flesh white, juicy, mild. Hardy.

Okabena.—Very hardy and productive. Fruit of fine quality, size and color. Tree is good grower and very free from blight. Similar to Duchess, but later. Season, September to November.

Patten's Greening.—Green or yellowish, very attractive color. Cooks evenly and quickly. Tree is hardy, vigorous, a fine erect grower. Fruit medium to large, variable in size and form.

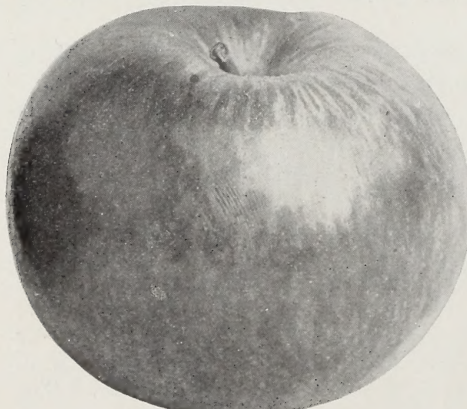
Peerless.—A handsome large apple, somewhat pointed in shape, bright yellow. Hardy. An annual bearer of heavy crops.

University.—Origin Iowa; season November and December. A seedling of the Duchess. Tree is a vigorous and spreading grower. Fruit large, very regular. Surface a clear yellow on sunny side; quality good.

Wealthy.—Large, smooth, almost over-spread with brilliant red. Good keeper in storage, and profitable as a market sort.

Crabapples

Dartt (Hybrid)—Origin Minnesota. A vigorous, hardy, good orchard tree. Productive, fruit nearly as large as Whitney.



DUCHESS

Early Strawberry.—Origin, Iowa. Season, July and August. Should not be confused with Early Strawberry Apple. Early Strawberry Crab is an old-time favorite, especially in the Northwest. Tree is hardy and a vigorous grower. Fruit medium, greenish yellow ground overspread with carmine stripes and splashes; flesh nearly white; flavor mild, sweet, very good. One of the best crabs for eating.

Florence.—Origin, Minnesota. Season, August. Originated with Peter M. Gideon, who also produced the Wealthy Apple. A hardy spreading tree; bears young and inclined to overbear. Fruit medium; color carmine when well colored; flesh yellowish, medium, fine, acid; excellent for cooking. A fine jelly crab, and valuable for early market, as well as home use.

Minnesota (Hybrid.) — Origin, Iowa. Season, October to January. A spreading and exceedingly hardy grower; bears liberally with age and is growing in favor. Fruit large, light yellow, often splashed or mottled with blush on sunny side when allowed to fully ripen; flesh cream-white, fine grained, juicy, flavor mild sub-acid and slightly aromatic. Delicious to eat out of hand and particularly desirable for culinary purposes.

Orange (hybrid).—Origin Iowa. Fruit large, light orange when ripe. Tree vigorous, a prolific regular bearer.

Red Siberian.—Small; bright red, covered with a light transparent bloom; excellent for preserving. Early September.

Transcendent.—Origin, Russia. Season, September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine

grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight and should not be planted near other orchard trees.

Virginia.—Season, September. Fruit medium, round; color yellow and blush red, somewhat striped; flesh yellow, crisp; flavor acid, sometimes bitter. Tree vigorous, large, spreading, hardy, moderately productive. Decidedly different from Howe's Virginia, and should not be confounded with it. Desirable for top-grafting.

Whitney. (Hybrid) (Whitney No. 20)—Origin, Illinois. Season, August. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. Its crab parentage is shown in the health and vigor of the tree. The fruit in size and quality is fully equal to many apples.

Yellow Siberian.—Medium, round, golden yellow. Vigorous grower. Ripens in September.

	Ea.	5	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.30	\$1.40	\$2.60
4 to 5 ft.....	.35	1.65	3.10
5 to 7 ft.....	.45	2.15	4.10
6 to 8 ft. (bearing size).	.60	2.90	5.60

Compass Cherry

Compass Cherry.—This is a cross between the Miner plum and the Sand Cherry. The shape of the tree and fruit resembles the plum, the bark and foliage the cherry. It is perfectly hardy.

	Ea.	5	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.35	\$1.60	\$3.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.45	2.15	4.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.60	2.75	5.00
6 to 8 ft. (bearing size).	1.00		

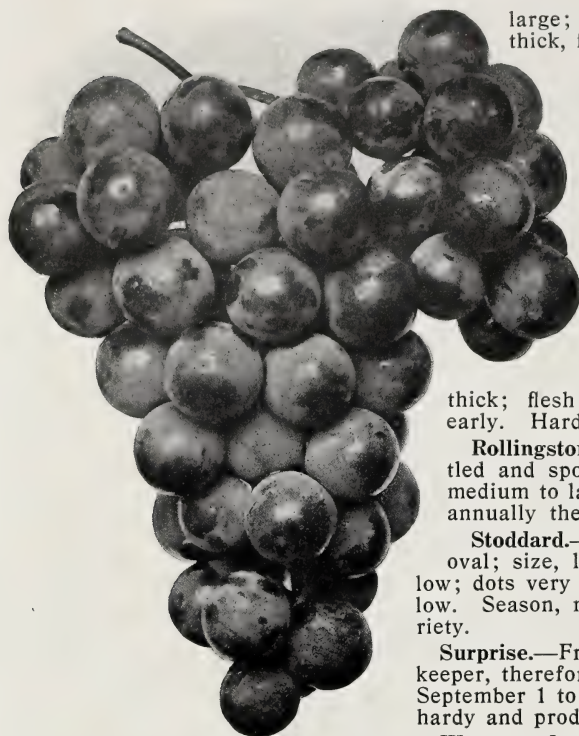
Plums

There is no fruit that we can grow with more assurance of success, and derive more pleasure and profit from, than our improved native plums. When on their own roots or worked on native roots (which all of ours are) they are perfectly hardy and thrive anywhere throughout the Northwest. They invariably produce fruit the second or third season after planting, and are subject to but few diseases, and require but little care to produce bountifully.

Prof. Waldron says: "All things considered, plums are the easiest and most profitable fruit to grow in North Dakota." Bul. 49 N. D. Exp. Sta.

Cheney.—One of the best and hardiest varieties. Fruit irregularly oval; size,





BETA

PLUMS—Continued.

large; color dark, rather dull red; skin thick, flesh firm and yellow; season early.

Tree a fine vigorous upright grower.

De Soto.—Orange, overspread with crimson; medium size, oval. Tree of great hardiness, but often overbears.

Hawkeye.—Form roundish, conical; size, large; surface, smooth; color, yellow, red and purple; dots numerous, gray. Skin sour but not astringent; flesh firm, but melting; quality good.

Forest Garden.—A favorite variety, fruit nearly round; size medium; color, purplish-red over orange; dots many, small; skin thick; flesh yellow; quality the best. Very early. Hardy and productive.

Rollingstone.—Fruit pinkish-purple, mottled and spotted, excellent quality, very sweet, medium to large, good keeper. Bears early and annually thereafter.

Stoddard.—A chance seedling; fruit oblique oval; size, large; color, purplish-red over yellow; dots very small, white; skin thick; flesh yellow. Season, medium early. A very reliable variety.

Surprise.—Fruit prune shaped, dark red. Long keeper, therefore valuable for market. Ripe from September 1 to 10. Tree a thrifty upright grower; hardy and productive.

Weaver.—Large purple, with blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer, very hardy

and seldom injured from even our most severe winters.

Wolf.—Freestone; very productive. Fruit large and red. Fine market variety.

	Ea.	5	10
5 to 7 ft.	\$0.55	\$3.60	\$5.00
6 to 8 ft. ....	.85	4.15	8.00
7 to 9 ft. (bearing size)	1.00	4.90	9.50

Grapes

A few of the hardiest varieties should at least be planted by every lover of a home. They can be trained alongside of a building or fence, occupy but little space and are ornamental as well as useful. They do best in a sunny location, where there is good drainage and circulation of air. Plant in rows 8 feet each way. Prune in the fall and cover with earth. Erect trellis for them to run on after the second season, using four plain wires. Prune back the laterals to 2 or 3 buds each fall. This will give plenty of wood for the new fruiting growth to come from.

Beta.—This is a new, perfectly hardy, very early, black grape sent out by the

Minnesota Experimental station. It will stand our winters without covering, but should be cut back the same as other varieties in order to keep up the size of the fruit. Valuable also for covering arbors or porches.

Janesville.—Very hardy black grape; desirable; early.

The Beta and Janesville are the only varieties sufficiently hardy to be recommended for this latitude.

	Ea.	5	10
Beta, 2 year, No. 1..	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.25
Beta, 3 year, No. 1..	.40	1.75	3.25
Janesville, 2 yr., No. 1	.15	.65	1.00
Janesville, 3 yr., No. 1	.20	.75	1.25

Devils Lake Nursery, Devils Lake, North Dakota.

Gentlemen:—The trees and shrubs ordered of you came this morning and are in fine condition. These are in very much better condition than plants purchased from other nurseries which had been kept in cold storage all winter. I believe we will have success with these.

Yours very truly, L. R. WALDRON, Supt. Dickinson Sub-Experiment Station.

May 8, 1911.

Currants

The currant is easy of culture and is a paying fruit. Plow the ground well and deep. Give it a good feeding of old well rotted manure each year. Trim out the oldest wood and keep the weeds down and you will have fruit. They are hardy and will stand anywhere. Strong 2 and 3 year old plants.

White Grape.—Best white variety. Should be more extensively planted, as no variety is sweeter and better for table use. Each, 25c; 5, \$1.15; 10, \$2.00.

Lee's Prolific (Black.)—The best of its kind; vigorous and productive. Fruit good size and quality; fine for jelly. Price same as White Grape.

Red Dutch.—Standard red; vigorous and productive. Each, 15c; 5, 65c; 10, \$1.00.

Victoria.—Red, later than Red Dutch; productive, vigorous and not so acid. Same as Red Dutch.

London Market.—A dark red variety of great merit. Vigorous growth and very productive. Bunches short, but fruit of good size and quality. As good an all-round variety as one could wish for. Price same as Red Dutch.

North Star.—Ranks well with Victoria; clusters large, long, abundant. Repays well for good care. Price same as Red Dutch.

Long Bunch Holland.—The best of late red varieties; vigorous and productive; fruit clusters long and of large size, ripens after others are gone. Price same as Red Dutch.

Pomona.—One of the newer sorts that are productive and healthy; good size and excellent quality. Bright red, ripens early. Price same as White Grape.

Red Cross.—A vigorous, productive new variety; long clusters of large, bright berries of best quality. Price same as White Grape.

Wilder.—An upright, vigorous, early variety. Fruit very large and mild acid; bright red, productive. A choice sort for all purposes. Price same as White Grape.

Perfection.—This new variety has so many superior points that it is rightly named Perfection. A bright red, mild acid, very large berry. Prolific and healthy. Price same as White Grape.



CARRIE GOOSEBERRY

Gooseberries

As profitable a fruit as is grown in the Dakotas. The last few years there has been a greater demand and better price paid for them than home grown strawberries. Give same care as currants. All strong 3 year old plants.

Carrie.—A new one from Minnesota, said to be the best of all, the most hardy, healthy and productive and to be practically thornless. We have grown it two years. It has sustained its reputation with us. Each, 50c; 5, \$2.25; 10, \$4.00.

Houghton.—Light red when ripe. Very hardy, productive and reliable. Each, 15c; 5, 65c; 10, \$1.00.

Downing.—Light green larger than Houghton, but not so vigorous or productive, except in favorable locations. Each, 25c; 5, \$1.15; 10, \$2.00.

Pearl.—A newer sort, similar to Downing, but generally reported as hardier, larger and free from mildew. Price same as Downing.

Josselyn.—A new one from New York which is highly recommended. Price same as Downing.

Juneberry

Our native Juneberry is a desirable fruit in this latitude. It is so hardy and easily grown and cheap that no family

need be without it. It will grow anywhere planted and needs no care or protection. It is a desirable ornamental and is much used by landscape architects with other shrubbery. The fruit is very satisfactory for sauce and pies and valuable because it attracts birds. The birds will destroy enough injurious insects to pay, many times over, for the Juneberries they destroy. The Juneberry is a regular and heavy bearer of fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 10 for 60c; 3 to 4 ft., each 10c; 5 for 40c; 10 for 75c.

Raspberries

Plant in rows eight feet apart and three feet apart in the row; give clean culture; keep down all suckers and weeds. Lay down and cover with earth in the fall; this cover may not always be necessary



TURNER

to prevent winter-killing, but they will produce enough more fruit to pay for the extra labor of covering. Raspberries do better if shaded. Raspberries should not be planted too deep. The new bud or shoot starts from the root and if planted more than three inches deep are liable not to get through the ground. The Raspberry is a hardy northern fruit, does not grow in the South. It is a wholesome, delicious fruit which every fruit grower and farmer should have.

King.—The earliest red raspberry on record. Round, medium size, light crimson color; firm and excellent in quality.

Turner.—The hardiest raspberry we had until Prof. Hansen originated the Sunbeam and still a favorite everywhere. It is the most profitable market variety owing to its large size and fine appearance and its great productiveness. It is our opinion after four years test that the Turner and the Sunbeam are the raspberries for this vicinity.

Marlboro.—The standard extra early red variety, produces a good crop of fine colored, firm berries, very early in the season.

Price: Per 5, 25c; per 10, 40c; per 25, 75c.

Sunbeam Raspberries.—The Ironclad raspberry for this latitude. Originated, named and disseminated by Prof. Hanson of South Dakota. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00; per 10, \$1.75.

Buffalo Berry

A hardy native tree with silvery foliage. Splendid for hedge or ornamental. The fruit resembles a red currant, ripens in July literally covering the twigs and branches. It hangs on all winter, is excellent for preserves and jelly and much used for pies and tarts, also for making wine. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00; per 10, \$1.75.

Blackberries

We doubted the hardness of the Blackberries in this climate and had not offered them for sale. The Snyder, however, has grown unprotected in the nursery for four years.

Strawberries

We do not grow them.

Rhubarb

The best early fruit we have and for healthfulness can take the place of sulphur and molasses. It is the safest of pie-material. It has a long season and is valuable for canning by itself and in combination with other fruits. Plant in rows six feet apart and three to four feet in the row. Mulch well with manure as it is a heavy feeder and you can save cultivating.

	Ea.	5	10
1 year roots	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75
2 year roots .....	.15	.60	1.00

Asparagus

One of the first treats from the garden. It is of easy culture. It needs a good deep soil that has been well plowed and a heavy coat of rotted manure turned under and each year needs another heavy top dressing of manure and a good sprinkling of salt each year. Plant three by two feet. We grow the Conover colossal.

	10	25	50	100	500
2 yr plants \$	.30	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$3.50

Horse Radish

This popular condiment is easily produced in the home garden. The freshly dug root is a treat and vastly superior to that sold over the counter. Once planted you always have it. Ten roots are enough for the ordinary family. Price 10 for 25c; 20 for 40c.

Collection No. 5

An Orchard

- 10 Apple and Crab, 3 to 5 ft.
- 10 Wild Black Cherry, 3 to 5 ft.
- 10 Juneberry, 3 to 5 ft.

Price: For the 30 fruit trees, \$3.00.

Suggestions

The farmer and fruit grower to be successful must be a close observer and work with and learn from nature. He should also get the assistance of the best literature concerning his business as does the average merchant who desires to be up to date. The merchant is the creator of nothing—simply a middleman—whereas the farmer and fruit grower's work is creative and can be improved by intelligent effort. They need the assistance of the best literature on fruit growing and farming and should take time to read and think.

They also need the professional advice which the government now has in its possession and will supply them with through the Agricultural Department and the State Experimental Stations.

They are fortunate indeed to have the best of professional advice and reliable literature furnished them free. The experiment stations are testing trees and plants of all kinds and will send full information free to all inquirers.

The experiment stations are doing splendid work. They have revolutionized all agricultural and horticultural operations in the last few years. It takes money and time and scientific knowledge to work these matters out and put the knowledge obtained in shape to be usable by the busy farmer and orchardist. Get in touch with the experiment stations. Call on them for help when needed and read their printed matter and bulletins. They are willing and anxious to aid you.

Great things have been accomplished in Manitoba in fruit raising and beautifying of homes. They have passed the experimental stage and are accomplishing what would be considered wonders a few years ago. Abundance of small fruits and many large apple and plum orchards are grown. They have an enthusiastic Horticultural Society. Angus McKay,

Supt. Sask. Experiment farm and Dominion Forestry farm, both located at Indian Head, Sask., says: "In 1889 we imported trees from Ontario and the United States and planted them. They did not do well and finally died. Then we gathered ash, box-elder, and other native seed from which we grew trees in Nursery rows. We now have 13 miles of driveways on the farms, the trees on each side of which form a closed arch over the road. Strips of trees divide the farms into fields of from 20 to 100 acres. These strips or windbreaks are helpful to the crops for a distance of 80 feet for each foot in height. Our wheat on summer fallow will go 35 to 40 bu.; oats, 80 to 100 bu.; barley, 55 to 65 bu."

The farms were prairie in 1892, which was the first season in which the native tree seeds were planted. The climate is very severe and the average annual rainfall only 11½ inches. According to Mr. McKay, a windbreak 33 feet high would help the crops for a distance of one-half mile.

If you have an ambition to be an orchardist, do not be deceived by the lure of the west. For if you have the requisite capital, experience, business ability, enthusiasm and utter disregard for expenses necessary, then the employment of less of each of them will make you more clear profit raising fruit in the Dakotas than in the West. There is a clear field and assured profits in small fruits here.

Every farm should have plums, native cherries, Juneberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, high bush cranberries, and buffalo berries, rhubarb, asparagus and horseradish. All or any of these are perfectly hardy and able to take care of themselves when once planted and will pay for themselves twice over every year.

Deciduous Shade and Ornamental Trees

We have a large stock of thrifty well rooted desirable stock in this line. It has all been transplanted and trimmed and kept in shape during the growing season. It is hardy and can stand our cold and dry weather.

We can furnish them in large quantities and will make special prices on purchases by the car load.

We grow only the hardiest varieties of trees, shrubs, etc., those that can stand out unprotected on the North Dakota prairie. And perennial flowers of equal hardness.

Quality and their adaptability to your locality are the points to look for in nursery stock of any kind.

We will furnish estimates and advice for the planting of parks, public squares, cemeteries and private grounds.

"Our experience strongly indicates that two or three year old seedlings are an excellent age to plant in starting a grove. The young trees soon adapt themselves to their new surroundings and make rapid growth, while the large ones are very slow in starting." 7th An. Report Edge-ly, N. Dak. Sub Sta.

NOTE.—We make the price of the specified number and grade as low as possible and cannot sell a smaller number at the relative prices per tree as a greater number because the cost of digging single trees is as great as that of digging several. Furthermore if the trees are dug, they are buried in bundles and several trees can be unearthed as cheaply as one.

Prof. Waldron in Press Bulletin 30 N. D. Exp. Station says: "The failure with trees often arises from the fact that too few are planted. The timber belt should be of generous proportions, no less than eight rods in width. The right sort of trees so planted and properly tended will yield larger returns than any equal area on the farm."

Write for this and other bulletins on Horticulture and tree planting.

Prof. R. M. Dolve, Engineering Dept. N. D. Agr. College says: "It costs more to sell a binder and collect the pay for it than it does to manufacture the binder." This is true. It costs double as much to sell and collect for trees through agents, as is most generally done now, than to grow the trees. We hope to eliminate this great waste by selling direct. Furthermore, we warrant that trees when sent direct to the purchaser without opening or breaking the bundles will reach you quicker and in better condition.

There is considerable controversy in

Horticultural circles as to whether General Nursery stock should be dug and delivered to the planter in the fall or spring. This does not include Evergreens and Strawberries, which, it is practically agreed should be moved in the spring. However, this year and last they have been moved with better success in August, in this vicinity. It is also practically agreed that Peonies and all bulbous perennials should be moved in the fall and the consensus of opinion is that all herbaceous perennials should be moved in the fall.

It is our opinion that all deciduous trees, shrubs, vines, etc., in this climate can be more safely dug and shipped in the fall and that if they are buried in moist soil they are safer and in better condition for transplanting in the spring than if left standing in the Nursery.

Unless there are fall rains sufficient to moisten the soil to a considerable depth the limbs and twigs of trees in this climate are liable to dry and harden and in extreme cases the tree dies. This is due to the fact that the roots are frozen in dry ground and moisture is not supplied from the root to the tree as fast as given off into the dry atmosphere through the bark. This is why the willow hedges, and other trees, winter kill on dry ground. If they could be bent over and covered with earth they would be fresh and alive to the tips in the spring, and the same is true when they are dug and buried during the winter and are ready to start new roots as soon as planted and there is no check in the growth of the tree.

After they shed their leaves in the fall trees are perfectly dormant and can be dug and shipped with less danger than in the spring when the sap is ready to flow, or flowing and in many cases trees are sprouted.

With the proper preparation of the soil, and the selection of hardy varieties of trees, shrubs and flowers, we can grow them successfully and rapidly.

If we had no other than our great native Ponderosa Pine, we still could have protection, wind breaks, wood lots, etc. Its social instincts are less than those of any other tree. It grows in perfect contentment alone or in colonies without the presence or assistance of other trees.

You cannot have a home without trees and shrubs and flowers. This is especially true as to the country. You may exist and have a habitation without them but not a home in its true sense.

You must plant windbreaks to protect your home from the cold "northwesters"

and your garden and orchard and fields from the hot "southwesters," otherwise your home will be struck with full force by the cold of the former and the latter will suck the moisture off your land and leave you the victim of drought.

Moreover, if the time should come when you would wish to sell your well sheltered home and fields, they will realize you more than double that of an equally desirable homestead that is unprotected.

We invite comparison of our nursery stock and of our method of grading, handling and growing the same, with that of any other nursery. We wish that every patron might visit us and see for himself.

We know the professional tree agent is continually talking against us. He will tell you that our trees are no good. He is naturally trying his best to make a sale since he cannot compete with our prices he must take such method as will influence you in his favor and prejudice you against us. He must add railway

fare, hotel and livery bills and his salary to his prices. These come high. We send you a catalogue at a total cost of 12 cents.

We send out only first class, well rooted trees and plants.

We are responsible and have a reputation to maintain. So long as we exist we will be here and you know where to find us. We know that **quality** in nursery stock is of more consequence than price and that quality will be remembered long after price has been forgotten. We will send you the best. And we **believe** that it is **good business policy** to give you the amount saved by doing a **DIRECT CASH BUSINESS WITH YOU.**

Save the tree agent's profits and commission and get better and fresher nursery stock.

We have been annoyed by tree-peddlers claiming to represent us. If any approach you, demand his credentials. Do not be deceived.

Deciduous Trees

ASH - *Fraxinus*

American Mountain (*F. Americana.*)—A native of the Black Hills of South Dakota. A perfectly hardy round headed beautiful lawn tree, very graceful. It is loaded with red berries in fall and winter which add to its beauty and attract birds.

See prices on page 17.

Green Ash (*F. lanceolata.*)—This is the Native Western Ash. It is easily grown and hardy on high or low ground. Makes valuable timber and a fine symmetrical round-headed tree if planted singly. It resists drouth well and is a rapid upright grower.

See prices on page 17.

CHERRY - *Cerasus*

Wild Black (*C. serotina*)—Hardy, rapid grower; bears fruit abundantly when quite young. Its wood ranks next to Black Walnut in commercial value; very desirable for timber. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring and ripens its abundant crop of fruit late in August. Fruit about the size of large pea; valuable for birds and some culinary uses.

See prices on page 17.

ELM - *Ulmus*

American White (*U. americana.*)—One of the best and most popular of trees for any purpose; especially desirable as a street tree. Hardy; rapid grower; resists drouth well and is long lived. Prices and grades the same as for Ash.

HOP TREE - *Ptelea*

P. trifoliata.—A small hardy ornamental tree thriving in any well drained soil; $\frac{3}{8}$ ft., 25c; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., 30c.

MAPLE - *Acer*

Ash-Leaved Maple or Box Elder (*A. Negundo.*)—A hardy, rapid grower, making a desirable shade tree and also useful in timber planting to mix with more valuable kinds. Very popular as a pioneer tree. See prices on page 17.



MOUNTAIN ASH



AMERICAN ELM

Silver Maple (*A. Saccharinum*).—A native on western streams; quite hardy here after the first year. A very desirable tree, if trimmed to keep down suckers, and to avoid forks which are liable to split. Its foliage is beautiful. Should be planted on moist soil. Is a rapid upright grower. Prices and grades same as for Ash.

NETTLE TREE - *Celtis*

Hackberry (*C. Occidentalis*).—A very handsome native tree of easy growth and great vigor. Prices and grades same as for Ash.

RUSSIAN OLIVE - *Elaeagnus*

Russian (*E. Augustifolia*).—Belongs to the same family as the Buffalo Berry. Makes a medium sized, very hardy and beautiful tree. Foliage and newer growth is a silvery white. Fruit of the same color, not edible, but hangs on the tree till late in winter. Flowers are small, yellow but very fragrant. Very desirable for hedge purposes. A rapid grower that pleases all who give it a trial. Makes a beautiful ornamental tree. Endures cold, drouth, and neglect.

See prices on page 17.

PEA TREE - *Caragana*

Siberian Pea Tree (*C. Aborescens*).—Hardy, fast growing, medium-sized tree from northwestern Russia. Very desirable for hedge, or shelter belt or ornamental planting. As a hedge it will turn stock and grows well on high land. Has a fragrant yellow bloom, beautiful foliage (like Locust) and seed pods resembling pea pods. The Great Northern Railway plants it as the outside row in all its planting. It is planted extensively in this state and Manitoba.

It is reported that fake agents and tree peddlers in North and South Dakota deliver Osage Orange and other cheap worthless plants on orders for Caragana. Watch the fakirs.

We advise you to plant Caragana. It makes the best hedge for this country and allowed to grow naturally, it is the best of all the low windbreaks. Here it is at wholesale prices on page 17.

POPLAR - *Populus*

Carolina (*P. carolinensis*).—Resembling the Cottonwood, but has a heavier head; all of them uniform in size and shape. Has a broader, thicker leaf than the Cottonwood, very dense foliage and grows faster. It stands gas and smoke, and for this reason there are more of them planted in the city than all other shade trees. It has no cotton so objectionable in the Cottonwood; stands drouth, heat and neglect.

If you buy it from the tree peddlers see that they do not fill the order by supplying Cottonwood seedlings instead. We



SILVER LEAF MAPLE

are told that is almost the universal practice in this state where we have no nursery law.

See prices on page 18.

Cottonwood (*P. deltoides*).—One of the most rapid growing trees. The wood is soft and of rather poor quality. It is a heavy feeder and needs lots of moisture. It is hardy and a rapid grower. Same prices and grades as Carolina Poplar.

The prices quoted are for Cottonwood grown from cuttings in the nursery. We can supply seedlings pulled in the sand beds in the Missouri River at the following prices. Those are what are usually furnished by tree peddlers to fill orders taken for the Cottonwood and also for Carolina Poplar and Norway Poplar. Any person who has ever seen a Cottonwood or a Poplar grown from a cutting would not receive those spindling little seedlings to supply an order for nursery grown stock. The nursery grown stock in every case will have roots thick as ones finger at least, and branch roots as thick as a lead pencil and a robust top that will grow as much in one year as one of those little seedlings, with its straight spindling root will grow in three years. However, if you want those seedlings we will supply them, but we would advise any person to plant cuttings in preference. You will get better trees in less time from cuttings.

See prices on page 18.

Bolle's Silver (*P. alba bolleana*).—A variety of the Silver Poplar with leaves glossy green above and silver white beneath. Of pyramidal form. Hardy and desirable.

Golden (*P. deltoides aurea*).—Like the Carolina Poplar but with bright yellow foliage. Very attractive and noticeable, especially when planted near other trees. Hardy as any poplar, and desirable on account of variety. Price same as for Silver Poplar.

Lombardy (*P. nigra fastigiata*).—A rapid growing, very upright, pyramidal tree. Valuable for variety, and for landscape effects. Is hardy but is short lived and requires rich, moist soil. Prices and grades same as Silver Poplar.

Norway (*P. carolinensis*).—A sturdy form of the Carolina Poplar. Has larger leaves and darker bark and larger and different shaped buds. Prof. Hansen suggests that perhaps it was one of Prof. Budd's importations under the name of the Giant Asiatic Poplar. Prof. Green, Horticulturist in the Minnesota Agricultural College and President of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, says: "It is the most rapid growing tree on our grounds. It was found growing among the Norwegians in Southern Minnesota.



CAROLINA POPLAR

Those groves were examined by a U. S. government expert and he made a favorable report which was published in "Forestry and Irrigation." Some of those groves fourteen and fifteen years old had trees seventeen inches through and fifty-five feet tall. Which valuing timber at \$12.00 per 1000 feet would make the product per acre average more than \$100.00 for each year of growth. No farm crop can beat this and besides there is the element of shelter and beauty and improvement to the farm—all of great importance."

The Norway Poplar is called the "Sudden Sawlog." It is the fastest growing tree we have in the North. The Carolina Poplar comes next. The Norway is more pyramidal in growth, maintains a single stem, or bole, never forks but mounts upwards into one straight log. It is very desirable for quick results for wind-breaks in driveways and avenues. The Great Northern railway plants two rows of it in all its planting.

Plant your pot-holes to Norway Poplar and transform the waste places into the most valuable spots on the farm. Put out lines for live fence posts, you can string your wires on the second year. We have the genuine Norway poplar, the Caroline Poplar and the Cottonwood all growing in the Nursery. Come and examine them and note the difference in appearance and growth.

We have a large stock of the Norway and the Carolina Poplar and offer them to you at wholesale prices.

See prices on page 18.

Silver (*P. alba nivea.*)—A quick growing tree with spreading outline. Leaves dark glossy green above and silver white below. Hardy everywhere. A valuable shade and forest tree. Often called Silver Maple.

See prices on page 18.

Trichocarpa.—A fine new poplar, native in the Cascade Mountains and British Columbia, with long glossy leaves, dark green above, silvery beneath, of vigorous growth and hardy. A large graceful tree. Same prices and grades as Silver Poplar.

WALNUT - Juglans

Black Walnut (*J. nigra.*)—Valuable for nuts, timber and as an ornamental. Hardy, does best in rich, rather moist soils, but stands drouth well. Makes a handsome, round-topped, quick-growing tree of beautiful appearance. It is very desirable. 12 to 18 inch, each 10c; 18 to 24 inch, 20c.

WILLOW - Salix

Diamond (*S. Cordata Vestia.*)—A valuable timber tree. Native of North Dakota, and hardy. Makes the most lasting fence posts and is good for fuel. When planted in the open, it requires pruning to make it go up, but in close rows, it grows up as well as other willows.

Price: Seedlings, per 100, 75c; per 500, \$2.50; per 1,000 \$4.50.

Nursery grown from cuttings, grades and prices same as the Russian Golden Willow.

Laurel Leaved (*S. Laurafolia.*)—A robust, rapid growing, perfectly hardy tree. The leaves are dark green, broad and very glossy—resemble the laurel. Single, it makes a conspicuous, round topped, beautiful tree. Grows on high ground better than any other willow and has no insect enemies. Price same as for Russian Golden Willow.

Niobe.—A handsome rapid growing golden barked willow of a decided weeping habit. It was brought from Siberia by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota, and is said to be extremely hardy and for this reason especially valuable to the Northwest.

See prices on page 18.

Petzoldi.—A rapid growing, clean, healthy willow with drooping habit. Prices same as for Russian Golden Willow.

Russian Golden (*S. Aurea.*)—A hardy and beautiful, rapid growing willow. Desirable for windbreak and for lawn and ornamental planting.

See prices on page 18.

Wisconsin Weeping (*S. babylonica dolorosa.*)—A rapid growing and very handsome and desirable tree for moist places.

White Willow (*S. Alba.*)—The well known common white willow. Grown



NIOBE WILLOW

extensively in the middle west. Makes wood and posts quickly and valuable for windbreaks except on high dry land. Prices same as for Russian Golden Willow.

Yellow Willow (*S. Vitellina*).—A dwarf golden willow used for low hedges and ornamental planting. Sizes, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ ft. Prices same as for Russian Golden Willow.

Note.—For Willow cuttings see "Cuttings."

FORRESTRY COLLECTION NO. 9.

These trees planted and cultivated for three years will double the value of a quarter section of land. A better investment than life insurance.

1,000 American Elm Seedlings 6 to 12 in.
1,000 Ash Seedlings 6 to 12 in.
1,000 Box Elder Seedlings 6 to 12 in.
1,000 Willow (Our Selection) 1 to 2 ft.

Price, \$6.00.

Same in size 1 to 2 ft., \$10.00.

CUTTINGS.

	100	500	1000
Poplar, Carolina	\$.40	\$1.50	\$2.50
Poplar, Norway	.60	2.50	4.00
Poplar, Trichocarpa	.50	1.50	2.50
Poplar, Golden	.60	2.50	4.00
Willow, Diamond	.40	1.25	2.00
Willow, Laurel Leafed	.40	1.25	2.00
Willow, Russian Golden	.40	1.25	2.00
Willow, White or fence	.40	1.25	2.00
Willow, Niobe	.50	1.50	2.50
Willow, Vitellina	.50	1.50	2.50
Willow, Petzoldi	.50	1.50	2.50
Wisconsin Weeping Willow	.50	1.50	2.50

Price List of Deciduous Trees

ASH - American Mountain.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
3 to 4 ft.	\$.35	\$1.60	\$3.00					
4 to 5 ft.	.40	1.85	3.50					
5 to 6 ft.	.50	2.25	4.00					
6 to 8 ft.	.60							
7 to 9 ft.	.75							

ASH - Green.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
1 to 2 ft.						\$0.80	\$3.50	\$6.00
2 to 3 ft.					\$0.80	1.50	5.50	10.00
3 to 4 ft.			\$0.50		2.00	3.50	6.50	12.50
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.15	\$0.60	1.00		3.75	7.00		
5 to 6 ft.	.25	1.00	1.50		5.50	10.00		
6 to 8 ft.	.35	1.25	2.00		8.00	15.00		
7 to 9 ft.	.45	2.00	3.50		13.00	25.00		
8 to 10 ft.	.75							

CHERRY - Wild Black.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00		\$2.50	\$4.00		
4 to 5 ft.	.25	1.00	1.75		4.00	7.00		
5 to 6 ft.	.35	1.50	2.50		5.50	10.00		
6 to 8 ft.	.50	2.25	4.00					
8 to 10 ft.	.75							

BOX ELDER - Ash-leaved Maple.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
1 to 2 ft.						\$1.50	\$3.75	\$7.00
2 to 3 ft.			\$0.30		\$1.25	2.00	5.50	10.00
3 to 4 ft.			.50		1.75	3.00		
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.15	\$0.60	1.00		3.25	6.00		
5 to 6 ft.	.25	1.00	1.50		5.50	10.00		
6 to 8 ft.	.35	1.25	2.00		8.00	15.00		
7 to 9 ft.	.45	2.00	3.50		13.00	25.00		
8 to 10 ft.	.75	3.00	5.00					

RUSSIAN OLIVE - Elaeagnus.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.50					
3 to 4 ft.	.25	1.20	2.00					
4 to 6 ft.	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00					
5 to 7 ft.	.60	2.50						
6 to 8 ft.	1.00	4.50						

CARAGANA - Siberian Pea Tree.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
6 to 12 in.					\$2.00	\$3.50	\$8.00	\$15.00
1 to 2 ft.	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.60		2.50	4.00	12.00	20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	.75	1.00		4.00	7.00	25.00	
3 to 4 ft.	.30	1.25	2.00		8.00	15.00		
4 to 5 ft.	.40	1.65	3.50		15.00			
5 to 6 ft.	.60	2.75	5.00					

PRICE LIST OF DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

POPLAR - Carolina.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
1 to 2 ft. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.....	.....	\$0.60	.....	1.50	2.50	10.00	18.00
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.10	\$0.45	.80	.....	2.00	3.50	16.00	30.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.15	.60	1.00	.....	3.00	5.00	22.00	40.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.20	.80	1.40	.....	4.00	7.00	27.00	50.00
6 to 8 ft. ....	.25	1.20	2.00	.....	5.50	10.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft. ....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	11.00	20.00	.....	.....
1½ to 2½ in. caliper	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2½ to 3½ in. caliper	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR - Bolle's Silver.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft. ....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft. ....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 to 9 ft. ....	.80	3.75	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR - Norway.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
1 to 2 ft. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$9.00	\$16.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.....	.....	\$0.75	.....	2.00	3.00	11.00	20.00
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.15	\$0.60	.90	.....	2.50	4.00	18.00	35.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.20	.90	1.50	.....	3.50	6.00	26.00	50.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.30	1.40	2.50	.....	6.00	10.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft. ....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	8.00	15.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft. ....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	13.00	25.00	.....	.....
1½ to 2½ in. caliper	.75	3.50	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2½ to 3½ in. caliper	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR - Silver.

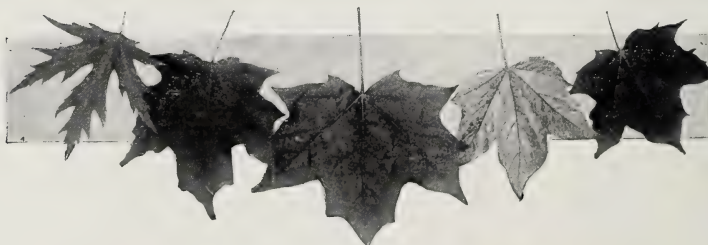
	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.20	\$0.80	\$1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 to 5 ft. ....	.25	1.25	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft. ....	.35	1.50	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft. ....	.46	1.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WILLOW - Niobe.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.30	\$1.35	\$2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft. ....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft. ....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WILLOW - Russian Golden.

	Ea.	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
1 to 2 ft. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$8.00	\$15.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	2.50	9.50	18.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	3.00	11.00	21.00
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.50	.....	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 ft. ....	.25	1.10	2.00	.....	3.00	5.50	.....	.....
6 to 8 ft. ....	.30	1.35	2.50	.....	3.50	6.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 ft. ....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 to 2 in. caliper	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

"Seedlings" are two, three and sometimes four year old plants that have not been taken from the ground and replanted, but coming directly from the original seed beds.

"Transplants" are those which have been taken up and replanted. Transplanting adds value to the tree by developing an abundance of fibrous roots and makes the tree heavier and more stocky.

Buy Seedling Evergreens. Plant them in beds in your garden. Do not raise the beds. Dig 6 or 8 inch trenches across the bed 8 to 10 inches apart. Plant each trench as dug setting the plants 1 to 3 inches apart in the rows. Double the roots in; do not cut them off; tamp the dirt to the roots, first with the hands and then with the feet. You cannot set them too solid. Shade for a few days by a light covering of straw or hay.

Do not plant in soil too wet, if it is even in the "sticky damp" condition, wait till it dries sufficiently to work without puddling. On the other hand **never** plant in dry soil. Water thoroughly after planting. Hoe and cultivate freely.

In this way you get your plants cheaply and have them on hand whenever you wish to plant into a permanent location.

Evergreens are the best trees for windbreaks and are very satisfactory as hedges.

Our evergreens are all first class nursery grown stock. Such stock has never before been offered at so low a price.



PONDEROSA PINE

We can easily sell them to other nurseries at those prices but we prefer that they be planted in our vicinity so we give our neighbors and patrons the first chance to buy.

All orders will be filled from the run of the evergreen beds. No attempt will be made to select the fine colored or fine formed specimens.

We are desirous of seeing wood lots and shelter belts and groves planted generally throughout the state and of having the evergreens, the best of all forest trees, largely planted therein. On this account we make our prices the lowest ever made by any nursery. This will prepare the way for orchards, which we also hope to see on every farm.

FIR - *Abies*.

White Fir (*A. concolor*.)—One of the hardest and most beautiful evergreens. A native of the western mountains. Its long, soft foliage varies in color from a delicate light green to a soft shade of blue. A rare and valuable tree.

Prices: The same as for Colorado Blue Spruce. Sizes, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Transplants.

LARCH - *Larix*.

European (*L. europaea*.)—This is a beautiful and rapid growing tree, very valuable for timber and posts. It should be planted on moist soil.

See prices on page 21.

PINE - *Pinus*

Austrian (*P. austriaca*.)—A stocky rapid grower. Leaves long, stiff and dark green and more erect than the Scotch. A much better and more lasting tree than the Scotch Pine. This and the Scotch Pine are from Europe. The Black Forest of Germany is Austrian Pine. It transplants easily.

Prices: Same as Scotch Pine.

Jack Pine.—An unusually rapid grower, making two or three growths or joints each year where other Pines make but one. It is also very hardy and will do well on poor soils. It is desirable for windbreaks or quick shelter and valuable in sandy, poor soils, where nothing else will succeed.

"The Jack Pine which grows so freely over barren lands in Wisconsin and Minnesota and on East to the Atlantic, is a rapid growing tree where found, perfectly hardy and content to grow in any kind of soil. It never makes a large tree, but is of recognized value for windbreaks, especially on light sandy soil where few

other trees will grow." Prof. C. B. Waldron, in N. Dak. Exp. Sta. Bul. 88.

See prices on page 21.

Scotch Pine (*P. sylvestris*).—One of the hardiest of the European Evergreens. Makes a rapid close growth when young and matures quickly and seldom lasts longer than twenty years on dry soil. It is a good pioneer Evergreen and transplants easily.

See prices on page 21.

Western White Pine (*P. flexilis*).—Native of the mountain ranges and foot hills from Alberta to Western Texas. It is a handsome tree resembling the common White Pine but is of closer growth, with stiffer needles and darker foliage. The Common White Pine cannot endure our intense sunlight and drying winds. This is more or less true of all trees native in humid climates, and for this reason we grow our native Western varieties. Write for prices.

Western Yellow or Bull Pine (*P. ponderosa*).—A native of western North and South Dakota, Montana, and the Rocky Mountains. A strong stocky and rapid grower. There is probably no tree in existence that requires so little moisture or that will thrive so well on high, dry exposed situations. At about the time that the Scotch Pine fails, the Ponderosa is in its prime.

It has been the leading windbreak evergreen for more than fifty years and is the most reliable Pine for us.

Prof. C. B. Waldron says: "The Ponderosa Pine is noted for its ability to grow in very dry locations having great extremes in temperature. It is said to require only one-sixth as much moisture as the average deciduous tree of the same size. A branch collected in the western part of the state a week ago is still lying upon the writer's desk and the temperature of the office has averaged about ninety degrees. The pine shows no more signs of wilting than does the whisk-broom beside it." N. Dak. Exp. Sta., Bul. 88.

"Among the evergreens that have been tried only three varieties may be placed in the first degree of hardiness, viz: Black Hills and Colorado Spruce and Bull Pine. Jack Pine and Red Cedar may be placed in the second degree of hardiness." 7th An. Rept. Edgely, N. Dak. Sub. Sta.

See prices on page 21.

SPRUCE - *Picea*

Black Hills.—A native Dakotan and the hardiest of all spruces. It is evenly branched, round, compact and rugged. Every one is a specimen tree. There is no more beautiful ornamental tree. Prices and grades same as Colorado Blue Spruce.

Colorado Blue (*P. pungens glauca*).—A native of the mountains and foot hills in Colorado and used to the cold and dry conditions peculiar to our climate. The blue specimens are the most attractive and popular of all evergreens. The greens are as good in every respect except color. No evergreen is more hardy or more easily grown. They are all true specimen trees growing to perfect form.

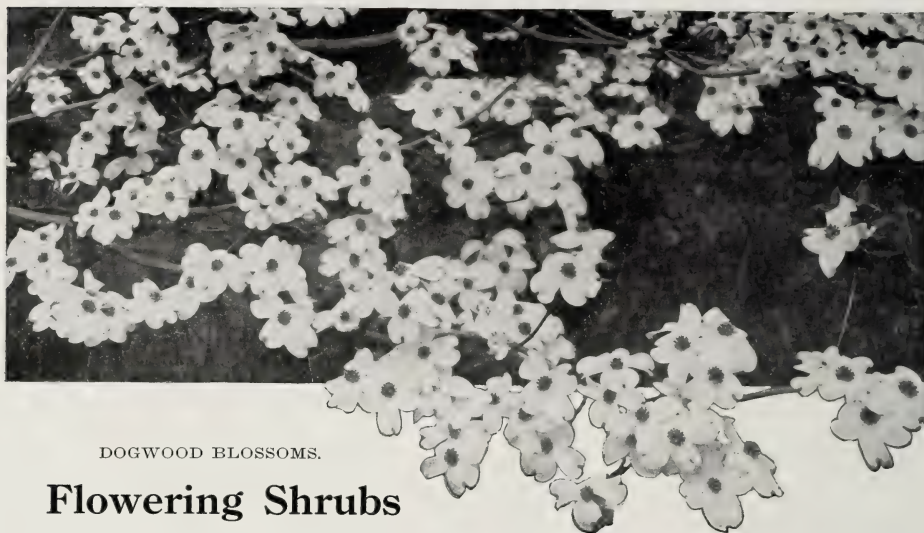
See prices on page 21.

Douglas (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*).—A Rocky Mountain tree found from Alaska to California and reaching its greatest size in Oregon, where it is a gigantic tree often 300 feet high. The late Prof. Green says: "The Douglas Spruce is a fine ornamental tree of graceful proportions, good color, rapid growth, and wonderful hardiness. Probably one of the most valuable evergreens for general planting in Minnesota. Prices same as Colorado Blue Spruce.

Engelmann's (*P. engelmanni*).—Native in the mountains from British Columbia to New Mexico. It is the most valuable timber tree in the central Rocky Mountain region where it forms extensive forests. In form and color of foliage it resembles the Colorado Blue so closely that only experts can tell them apart. Price same as for Colorado Blue Spruce.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE



DOGWOOD BLOSSOMS.

Flowering Shrubs

FLOWERING ALMOND

Prunus Japonica

Early blooming, double white or pink. Very pretty and quite hardy. Each, 25c; $\frac{3}{8}$ ft., 50c.

BUFFALO BERRY

Shepherdia Argentea

See small fruits.

BUCKTHORN - *Rhamus Catharticus*

Very hardy and desirable for ornamental or hedge purposes. 12 to 18 in. seedlings, \$5.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000. 18 to 24 in., 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

CURRENT - *Ribes*

Golden (*R. aureum*).—Yellow flowering Currant. A pleasing old favorite, blooming freely in May or June. Each, 25c.

DOGWOOD - *Cornus*

Red Barked (*C. Siberica*).—The best red barked shrub we have. Valuable for hedges or to liven up groups of other ornamentals. White flowers. 6 ft., each, 25c.

Variegated (*C. Siberica*).—A slow-growing form of the above. The leaves are green with silver markings, very distinct and attractive. The best variegated leaved shrub we have. Very hardy, likes the sun. Each, 35c.

ELDER - *Sambucus*

Golden (*S. nigra aurea*).—One of our finest golden-leaved shrubs. Very valuable for effect in groups. Best in sunny locations. Flowers white; in July. Height,

6 feet at maturity. It makes a gorgeous hedge. Each, 25c.

Cut-leaf (*S. nigra laciniata*).—A new, very graceful variety, that is perfectly hardy; very ornamental as shrub or hedge. Each, 25c.

Red-fruited (*S. pungens crataegus*).—Of stockier growth than the common elder, white flowers followed by red fruits. Each, 25c.

HAWTHORN - *Crataegus*

A hardy native that is useful for hedges or as an ornamental. Very attractive when covered with its flat heads or clusters of white and pink flowers maturing into red fruits. 3 to 5 ft., 25c each; 4 to 6 ft., 35c each; 5 to 7 ft., 50c each.

HONEYSUCKLE - *Lonicera*

Manchurian (*L. Ruprechtiana*).—From Manchuria. Strong upright tree-like, fine in flowering and fruit. Valuable for quick growing ornamental and for hedge. The best honeysuckle we have. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00; per 10, \$1.75; per 50, \$5.00; per 100, \$9.50.

Oriental (*L. Orientalis*).—Hardy, thrifty and beautiful in fruit and flowers. Same price as above.

Morrow's (*L. Morrowi*).—Flowers pure white changing to yellow. Sweetly fragrant. Very handsome red berries. Same price as above.

Tartarian (*L. tartarica*).—A popular old hedge plant, flowers fragrant, white, pink and red. Plants 1 to 2 ft., each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

Familiar to almost everyone and a universal favorite. It grows from 8 to 10

ROSE - Rosa Rugosa
Wrinkled Japanese.—A perfectly hardy Japanese Rose. Valuable as a hedge or border plant or when planted singly or



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

feet high and 6 to 12 inches in diameter. The blossoms are at first pure white, turning gradually to a delicate pink, hence it grows deeper as the season advances, through the sunset shades to lavender. The blossoms dry like "Everlasting Flowers" and can be kept indoors all winter. We had some doubts as to its hardiness and as to its being able to hold up its immense blooms against the North Dakota wind. But after growing it for four years, we find it hardy and satisfactory and offer it for the first time. Each, 40c.

LILAC - Syringa

Large Flowering Purple (*S. vulgaris purpurea*).—A well known popular shrub with beautiful foliage from early spring till late fall. Flowers deep purple. Excellent for hedge. 2 to 3 ft., each, 25c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 30c; 4 to 6 ft., each, 40c.

Large Flowering White (*S. vulgaris alba*).—Same as above except that it has pure white flowers. Prices same as above.

NINEBARK - Opulaster

A strong growing native Minnesota shrub. Blooms in clusters of white. June. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

O. Opulifolius aureus.—Similar to the Spireas. Very vigorous. One of our best golden foliage shrubs. Does best in sunny places. 6 feet. Very desirable.

Prices: Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.25; per 10, \$2.00.



LILAC



SNOWBALL Viburnum

Snowball (*V. sterilis*.) — A well known favorite. Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet. Blooms in the latter part of May and is used extensively for Memorial Day decorations. Flowers are large balls, pure white, born in clusters of 5 or 6. Each, 25c.

High Bush Cranberry (*V. opulus*.) — A very ornamental plant, the foliage being dense and

dark green. The flowers which are pure white, hang in large showy clusters in early summer which are followed by scarlet berries that remain on the plant all winter. The fruit is acid in flavor like the Common Cranberry and is highly esteemed for jellies, pies, etc., being fully equal in quality to the low bush or swamp variety. It is extremely hardy, thrives well everywhere, naturally forming well shaped bushy tops with little or no training; has handsome, clean, attractive foliage at all times. On account of the acidity of the fruit, birds will not touch it. Should be planted throughout North Dakota for its fruit. It and the *Viburnum Lentago* are natives of the state. Price, 25c.

Sheepberry (*V. Lentago*.)—5 to 8 feet. A strong growing shrub with slender branches and light green, glossy foliage. The flowers in May and June are creamy white and very fragrant. They are followed by eatable fruits of a bluish black color. Each, 25c.

SNOWBERRY - *Symphoricarpos*

Snowberry (*S. racemosus*.)—A very beautiful little shrub, native in Northern

woods, producing a profusion of small pink flowers in early summer and pretty white waxy berries in autumn. Very pretty and desirable. Each, 25c.

Coralberry (*S. vulgaris rubra*.) Hardy and graceful for low hedge or ornamental. Fruit red; hangs on all winter. 25c.

SPIREAS

Billard's (*S. billardi*.)—Flowers in terminal, rose colored spikes from July until frost. Vigorous and hardy. 6 to 7 feet.

Douglas (*S. douglasi*.)—Similar to *S. billardi* but has very downy foliage; handsome spikes of white flowers in July and August.

Meadow Sweet (*S. alba*.)—A dwarf variety bearing pure white flowers in great profusion. Very hardy and desirable. From July to September.

Steeplebush or Hardhack (*S. tomentosa*.)—Flowers are deep pink panicles. good for low places and wild effects.

Price: Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.25; per 10, \$2.00. Your choice of varieties.

SUMAC - *Rhus*

Beautiful tropical appearing native shrub. Hardy and desirable. Each, 25c.

HARDY SHRUB COLLECTION. NO 7.

- 2 Spirea Van Houtte, 2 yr.
- 2 Purple Lilac, 2 yr.
- 2 White Lilac, 2 yr.
- 2 Cornus Siberica, 2 yr.
- 2 Honeysuckle, 2 yr.
- 2 Snowball, 2 yr.

12 Hardy Shrubs, \$2.00.

GARDEN COLLECTION. NO. 8.

- 2 Hop Tree, 2 to 4 ft.
 - 1 Lilac, 2 to 4 ft.
 - 2 Bush Honeysuckle, 2 to 4 ft.
 - 2 Caragana, 2 to 4 ft.
 - 2 Golden Elder, 3 to 4 ft.
 - 1 Cut Leaved Elder, 2 to 4 ft.
- Ten best hardy shrubs. Price, \$2.00.

COLLECTION NO. 9.

- 50 best shrubs, all strong, 2 yr. plants.
- 10 Honeysuckle.
- 10 Snowberry.
- 10 Siberian Locust (*Caragana*).
- 10 Cornus Siberica.
- 5 Golden Elder.
- 5 Juneberry.

To go by express, purchaser paying charges. Price, \$5.00.



SPIREA

Hardy Vines

AMPELOPSIS

Engelmann's (*A. Engelmanni*).—Similar to the Virginia Creeper only clings to stone, etc., with great tenacity. A rapid grower, and hardy. Each, 15c; per 5, 60c.

Virginia Creeper (*A. Quinquefolia*).—Hardy native, vigorous grower. One of the best for covering porches, walls or unsightly spots. Foliage colors very brilliantly in fall; purple berries. Each, 15c; per 5, 60c.

Beta Grape—(See Grapes.)

BITTER SWEET

Celastrus Scandens

A strong growing native vine of twining habit. Very attractive when covered with orange-colored seed pods, which open late in fall, exposing the red berries. Same price as Ampelopsis.

MATRIMONY VINE - *Lycium Chinense*

A hardy vigorous grower, bears handsome small purple flowers followed by brilliant, scarlet berries. Each, 20c.

Chinese (*L. chinensis*).—Hardy, thrifty and beautiful in fruit and flowers. Each, 25c; per 5, \$1.00.



AMPELOPSIS

Please find enclosed check \$14.00 in full. These trees were bought for Shell Valley School yard. They made a remarkably good growth this summer.

Yours truly,

F. G., Thorne, N. D.



A FINE PERENNIAL GARDEN

Herbaceous Perennials

ACHILLEA - The Pearl

Pure white, double flowers with stiff upright stems. Each, 10c.

AQUILEGIA COLUMBINE

All colors. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

BOCCONIA - Plume Poppy

Hardy and showy. 10c each.

CONVALLARIA - Lily-of-the-Valley

Large, luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped in pretty racemes, and very fragrant. Grows best in shade. "The Lily-of-the-Valley plants are able to take care of themselves, and are desirable for cemetery planting."—Park's Floral Magazine. Each, 15c.

DELPHINIUM - Larkspur

Flowers deep blue to white. Hardy. 25c each.

DICENTRA - Bleeding Heart

A well known favorite. Grows in sun or shade. Came originally from Siberia. It is as hardy as horseradish. Nothing exceeds it in daintiness of either foliage or flower. Blooms all summer. The reliable and appropriate cemetery plant. Each, 15c; 5 for 75c; 10 for \$1.25.

GY SOPHILA - Baby's Breath

A rare beautiful flower from the chalk cliffs of England. Height, 30 inches. 25c each.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA

Blanket Flower

Brilliant and striking. Very popular and hardy. 25c.

HEMEROCALLIS - Day Lily

H. Flava (Lemon Lily.)—Grows two feet high, flowers are pure yellow and deliciously scented. Price 15c; 5 for 60c; 10 for \$1.00.

H. Fulva (Orange Lily.)—Very large flowers. Grows three feet high. Price same as above.

LILIUM - Lily

L. Tigrinum (Tiger Lily.)—This was brought from China over a century ago. It is the hardiest and most satisfactory of the lilies. The form *Splendens*, which we grow, is a decided improvement on the type. It grows five to six feet high, and carries twenty-five to thirty large sparsely spotted flowers to the stem. Once planted, it takes care of itself and you have it forever. Where orange or red is wanted, nothing is finer or more lasting as a cut-flower. Price 15c; large bulbs, 25c.

IRIS.

The Iris is the national flower of France, "Fleur de Lis," "Rainbow-Flower." It is perfectly hardy, thrives anywhere. It will clothe your yard with the beauties of the rainbow. Well established plants produce from 50 to 100 spikes of bloom. The botanist, Prof. Bessey says: "The Iris is trying to be an orchid."

Celestie, Florentina, Josephine, Nymph, Parensis, Sans Souci, Siberian Blue. All choicest. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

We have also choice mixed Iris, all colors. Each 10c; 10 for 75c.



GAILLARDIA

PLATYCODON - Chinese Bell Flower

Flowers profusely all summer. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

PAPAVER - Poppy

P. Orientale (Oriental Poppy.)—Mixed, very showy, all colors. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.



B.M. CO.

GERMAN IRIS BORDER

Peonies

Paenias are the most popular of all hardy plants and justly so. There is no other class of plants that has so many desirable qualities and so few objectionable ones. They are easy to grow, hardy anywhere without protection and free from all insect enemies and disease. In color, form and fragrance they equal the rose. They run through all the shades from the purest white, creams, yellow, blush, pink, lavender, scarlet, maroon, and purple. Once they are planted they are there for all time, and each year brings more, larger, better colored and formed flowers. They are the flower for the millions and millionaire. Planted singly or in groups or in great masses they will out-rival the rose and dispute its title to Queen of the Flowers. Most people think of the paeonias as grandmother's pineys. Grandmother and her garden never knew the modern paeonie with its sweet fragrance, delicate coloring and beautiful

form. It descended from *Paeonia Alba-flora*, found native on the cold, wind-swept, starved, barren soil of Siberia. No wonder that in the deep, rich soil of the Northwest, where it grows to perfection that it has become the favorite with everybody. We have the largest and finest collection of Peonies of any nursery in the west.

Achille.—Delicate flesh or blush white, early. Each, 30c.

Agida.—Deep red, early. Each, 40c.

Andre Lauries.—Late, fragrant, red. Each 30c.

Alexandre Dumas. — Brilliant pink. Early. Each, 40c.

Charlemagne.—Creamy white, large, late. Each, 50c.

Couronne D'or (Crown of Gold.)—Immense ball shaped bloom. Each, \$1.00.

Cythee.—White. Each, \$1.00.

Edulis Superba.—Pink. Each, 30c.



A.B.H. CO.

PAEONIES

Faust.—Red. Each, 50c

Festiva Maxima.—Grandest of whites. Each, 50c.

Floral Treasure.—Pink, fragrant. Each, 40c.

Francois Ortegat. — Large, purplish crimson, fine. Each, 40c.

Golden Harvest.—Tricolored, fragrant. Each, 50c.

Grandiflora Alba.—Early white. Each 25c.

Grandiflora Rosea.—Even, clear, pink. Each 25c.

Grandiflora Cornea Plena.—Clear flesh pink. Fine. Each, 50c.

Humei Carnea.—Cinnamon scented, pink, large, late. Each, 30c.

James Vick.—Brilliant red. Each, 25c.

La Tulipe.—White with red tulip like markings on outside of guard petals, Beautiful in bud and in bloom. Each, \$1.00.

L'Esperance. — Light pink, fragrant, early, splendid. Each, 35c.

La Sublime.—Crimson, large and grand. Each, 50c.

La Coquette.—Carmine pink, fine. Each, 50c.

Louis Van Houtti.—Brilliant violet red. Each, 40c.

Marechal Vaillant.—Deep red, large, late. Each, 50c.

Madame de Verneville.—Creamy white, early, very free bloomer, desirable. Each, \$1.00.

Madame Ducei.—Pink, bomb shaped, excellent. Each, \$1.00.

Phyrnne.—Pinkish white, extra fine dwarf variety. Each, 30c.

Princess Helen.—Pinkish white, free bloomer, robust. Each, 50c.



QUEEN VICTORIA

Queen Victoria.—Standard white. Each, 30c.

Reevesii.—Rosy pink, fragrant, fine. Each 30c.

Rubra Triumphans.—Bright crimson, large, early. Each, 30c.

Richardson's Rubra Superba.—One of the latest and grandest. Each, \$1.00.

Victoria Tricolor.—Pink, cream and white, pretty. Each, 25c.

Choice Mixed.—Many very fine ones. Each, 25c.

Assorted Double Whites.—Each, 20c.

Double Pinks.—Each, 20c.

Double Reds.—Each 20c.

NOTE.—All peony orders for 10 or more will be sent prepaid.



Notes and General Information

RULE FOR FINDING THE NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE OF GROUND.

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided in the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre, will give the number of plants per acre.



SHELTER BELTS.

We must plant shelter belts to protect us from the hot winds in summer and the cold winds in winter. If we do not we will be more of a desert than an agricultural country. In the interest of agriculture as well as of forestry, the Germans find it necessary to keep one-fourth of all Germany planted to trees and in order that this proper balance may be preserved a tree can not be cut down unless another is planted. The extremes of drouth and cold are not so great in Germany as here, yet many of us think we can get on without forest protection. At the least we should have ten acres of every 160 acres in trees. Plant them for protection against the extreme of temperature, to protect the fertility of the soil as well as for profit, for comfort, for beauty and for healthfulness.



This catalogue is our salesman. It states the price of every plant described. We have one price to everyone, and it does not include railway fare, expenses and wages to some one to go to see you and make a deal with you for the nursery stock. Many nursery companies send you descriptive matter and nice pictures of trees and fruit but no price list and afterwards send an agent to negotiate with you for what nursery stock you want. This is an expensive way—for you. If you do not wish to send your order to the nursery direct, then why not make a trip to the nursery yourself, make your own bargain and have an opportunity to see the various kinds of trees, shrubs, plants, flowers, etc., growing in the nursery. If you have the money to spend, why not make the trip yourself to the nearest nursery instead of paying an agent's way from some far off nursery.



In the growing of fruits and flowers you will discover a new world, a world

full of splendid rewards and possibilities—rewards both in satisfaction and in cash.



Join the State Horticultural Society. Cost \$1.00 per year, and you will receive free the Minnesota Horticulturist monthly, 12 numbers, which will give you more information than you ever received on any subject for one dollar.



NOTE.—Our shrubs and plants are all stocky, strong, out-door grown and should not be classed with slender, small, greenhouse plants offered at low prices by some.



In this climate, nursery stock dug in the fall after being properly matured and ripened, if carefully handled and buried, is in better condition in the spring for planting than that left standing in the nursery over winter and dug in the spring, because many plants are injured by our severe winters, the drying winds and bright sunshine. But when dug in the fall and buried, both roots and tops being entirely covered in moist cultivated earth, all their vigor is retained and when transplanted will outgrow those that were left standing in the nursery until spring.



FINAL WORD.

We would greatly appreciate any personal experience in the successful growing of trees, shrubs, vines, perennial flowers, etc., or by any one in your vicinity, as it would be very helpful to us in determining what varieties to recommend in the different localities.

We are very desirous of receiving information in regard to the successful growing of any tree, shrub, vine or plant not listed in this catalog.

Horticulturally we are quite new in this state and should do everything possible to assist each other in beautifying the state and in preparing the way for the horticultural victories which intelligent and persistent effort is sure to bring us.



We will be glad to give more complete or detailed information in regard to propagation, culture, selection of varieties, etc., etc., without charge. This proposition is open to everyone. It is not limited to those sending us orders.



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LOMBARDY POPLAR.
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